

assumed by the Lady-fern, the suggestion of the late James Britten (a crusty bachelor) that, in transferring the name *Filix-femina* from the bracken to the present species, Linnaeus perhaps had in mind the French proverb "Souvent femme varie", etc., is pertinent (or impertinent)!

CENTAUREA MACULOSA IN INDIANA.—According to Deam in his "Flora of Indiana", A. A. Hansen reported this species as a weed near Atlanta in Hamilton Co., near the center of the state (Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci. **36**: 251. 1927). Deam, although listing the plant in his "excluded species", states that it may become established soon if it has not already done so. Later, E. E. Sherff (RHODORA **48**: 98. 1946) takes note of Deam's remarks, and states that this species seems thoroughly established in adjacent southern Michigan.

September 22, 1941 I found a solitary plant on Route 20 in Porter Co., approximately 20 miles from the Michigan boundary. In a subsequent year I found another single plant on the same road, same county, about a mile west from the first. This region I looked over thoroughly in 1946, but no plants were found. August 27, 1946 I found several plants in the locality where the first was seen, apparently well established and able to compete successfully with any roadside weeds.

Specimens have been sent to the Gray Herbarium.—EDWIN D. HULL, Gary, Indiana.

SETARIA FABERII IN NORTH CAROLINA.—In the interest of tracing the rather rapid spread of the Asiatic grass, *Setaria Faberii* Herrm., in North America, it may be worth while to record this species for the first time in North Carolina. On August 5, 1946, while driving northwestward across the piedmont of North Carolina, I happened to glimpse the characteristic panicles of *S. Faberii* along Route 54 at Cane Creek in Orange County. Stopping to collect material, I found many scattered plants of the grass in a weedy roadside field with abundant *Lespedeza stipulacea*, the latter presumably planted intentionally and the former possibly introduced at that time.